

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION INFORMATION LETTER

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DEATH CLAIMS ROYAL F. CLARK

News of the sudden and untimely death of Royal F. Clark, which occurred at Rochester, Minn., on Monday, July 20, will be received by hundreds of his personal friends and business associates in the canning and grocery industries with the greatest regret, and particularly by the members of the National Canners Association.

Mr. Clark underwent an operation at the Mayo Clinic last Thursday, and apparently was recovering until Sunday. Pneumonia and other complications then developed and he died at 4 o'clock Monday morning. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon from the home in Beaver Dam, Wis.

Mr. Clark was one of the foremost canners of the United States. Elected a director of the Association in 1919, he was selected as its vice president in 1923 and its president in 1924. His executive ability, combined with his legal training, contributed greatly to the success of the National Canners Association, not only when he was president, but up to the very time of his death. He was a very important factor in bringing about more harmonious relations between this and other trade associations, and was particularly interested in association work for increasing the consumption of canned foods. He was the presiding officer at the meeting of the Conference Committee with Distributors which was held in Milwaukee on July 7. Shortly after this meeting was over he went to the hospital for observation, which was followed by the operation.

At the time of his death, Mr. Clark was chairman of the General Advertising Committee and the Conference Committee. He was also a member of the Administrative Council, the Advisory Board, and the Finance and Adjustment Committees. Mr. Clark has always occupied a position of outstanding and constructive leadership in the canning industry. Few, if any, men have ever devoted more of their time, their strength, or their wisdom gratuitously to the benefit of the Association and their fellow members than he.

But Mr. Clark was far more than a leader among canners. In a larger sense, he was a leader among men. Vigorous, fearless, sound of judgment, yet always kindly and considerate toward his fellows, he stood high in the affection and esteem of those with whom he came in contact. That he should have been thus cut off in the prime of life, at the height of his usefulness, is an irreparable loss to us all.

FRANCIS A. HARDING, *President.*

REVISION OF LABELING REGULATIONS PROPOSED

On July 23 Mr. W. G. Campbell, Director of Regulatory Work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, issued the following statement with regard to revision of the labeling regulations under the McNary-Mapes amendment to the Food and Drugs Act so as to require the appearance of the substandard legend in connection with the design of the commodity on label panels:

The Mapes amendment to the Federal food and drugs act is mandatory in requiring on substandard articles a "plain and conspicuous" statement prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture indicating that such canned food falls below the standard. In the great majority of cases labels which have been devised for substandard articles fully meet the criterion of conspicuousness with respect to the designated legend prescribed by the Secretary under the authority of the amendment. In a few instances, however, labels have been proposed showing the name of the article, with the proper legend in connection therewith, on the back panel of the label only. In such instances the panel of the label obviously intended for display contains merely the brand name and a picture of the article. In drawing up the regulation regarding the form of statement required on canned foods of substandard quality it was contemplated that, consistent with customary practice in the past, the main display panels of labels would continue to feature the name of the article. However, under the present wording of the regulation labels may be devised on which the substandard legend can not be regarded as plain and conspicuous in that articles labeled as cited above may be displayed and sold without the realization on the part of the purchaser that the article is in fact substandard.

In order to fully safeguard the requirements of the amendment with respect to conspicuousness of the designated statement the Department proposes to modify the regulation on "Form of Statement Required on Canned Foods of Substandard Quality" set forth in Service and Regulatory Announcement F. D. 4 so as to read:

"Canned foods within the purview of the food and drugs act as amended July 8, 1930, which fall below the standards of quality and condition for the various classes of food products which shall be promulgated from time to time shall bear the name of the article and in immediate conjunction therewith wherever such name appears, the legend given below in the forms specified for the various sizes of containers. If a picture representing the article is used on any panel of the label on which the name of the article does not appear, the legend given below in the forms specified for the various sizes of containers shall also be used in immediate conjunction with

such picture. Border and type of the legend shall be on a strongly contrasting, uniform background. Type shall be caps of the size and kind indicated below. The border shall be solid and not less than 12 points in width."

The Food and Drug Administration will welcome any criticisms or suggestions which can be transmitted within three weeks, in connection with the contemplated change. Public notice of not less than ninety days in advance of the date on which such modified regulation shall become effective will be given.

Attention is called to the fact that a misbranding occurs under the food and drugs act if the shipping case containing retail packages of a substandard article bears the name of the article without a qualification to show clearly that the article is substandard. A suitable method to indicate the true character of the article is to imprint or stencil upon the shipping case in immediate conjunction with the name of the article wherever such name appears, the substandard legend in letters equalling or exceeding in size those specified for containers of over 5 pounds net weight. The style of type may approximate that specified as closely as practicable. In lieu of the method described above, the identical label used on the retail packages within the case may be affixed to the outside of the shipping case.

FARM PRICES IN JUNE

The general average of farm prices declined more sharply between May 15 and June 15 than in the previous month. On June 15 the index of prices received by farmers averaged only 80 per cent of pre-war levels, compared with 86 on May 15, 90 on April 15, and 123 per cent a year ago. Price recoveries which took place after June 15 in hogs and cotton, in some of the grains, and in butter and eggs, may offset further declines in wheat, fruits, and vegetables and tend to keep the average of farm prices for July approximately at the June low level.

ACREAGE AND FORECAST OF PRODUCTION OF PEAS FOR CANNING

According to a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on July 24, based upon reported condition at time of harvest and probable yield per acre, the 1931 forecast of production of green peas for canning or manufacture is now 38 per cent below the estimated production in 1930 and is about 24 per cent below the five-year average production for the period 1925-1929. The indicated average yield per acre on the total planted acreage is 1,222 pounds for 1931 compared with 1,837 pounds in 1930 and with a five-year average of 1,876 pounds. It is, by far, the lowest yield per acre on record during the past 13 years.

Damage from heat and aphids in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and New York was more severe than indicated by reports

on July 1. Wet weather has also caused considerable damage in other sections. While yields on all varieties have been reduced in these areas, the late sweet varieties have suffered most severely. Many fields of Sweets were a total disaster, others yielded 50 per cent or less, of a normal crop per acre.

State	Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1930 Acres	1931 Acres	1930 Pounds	1931 Pounds	1930 1,000 lbs.	1931 1,000 lbs.
Maine	1,330	1,400	2,250	1,240	2,992	1,736
New York	34,440	33,800	2,200	1,240	75,768	41,912
New Jersey	500	550	500	1,500	250	825
Pennsylvania	2,010	1,950	900	1,800	1,809	3,510
Ohio	5,410	5,950	850	1,050	4,598	9,818
Indiana	6,270	6,270	2,210	2,500	13,857	15,675
Illinois	12,060	13,550	2,200	1,600	27,552	21,680
Michigan	11,060	12,240	1,890	1,050	22,037	12,852
Wisconsin	127,000	116,000	1,810	970	229,870	112,520
Minnesota	17,900	17,180	1,730	850	30,967	14,603
Delaware	3,200	2,800	330	1,700	1,056	4,760
Maryland	13,000	13,200	550	1,700	7,150	22,542
Tennessee	1,400	1,400	900	1,900	1,260	2,660
Montana	3,500	2,650	2,340	2,300	8,190	6,095
Colorado	3,700	3,770	1,818	1,200	6,727	4,750
Utah	13,070	6,540	2,750	2,100	35,942	13,734
Washington	2,100	1,870	2,500	1,600	5,250	2,992
California	950	1,000	2,640	2,200	2,508	2,200
Other states* ..	3,700	3,320	1,750	1,550	6,475	5,146
U. S. Total ..	263,800	245,500	1,837	1,222	484,558	300,010

* "Other States" include: Idaho, Iowa, Kans., Va., and Wyo.

ESTIMATED 1931 PEA PACK

The Association has received a circular issued by the Wisconsin Canners Association under date of July 15 in which the pea pack for Wisconsin is estimated at 5,560,000 cases, and the total for the United States at 13,731,000 cases. The following table, showing the estimated pack by states, is taken from the circular:

States	Cases	States	Cases
Wisconsin	5,560,000	Utah	650,000
New York	1,700,000	Illinois	1,400,000
Minnesota	662,000	Montana	300,000
Indiana	720,000	Pennsylvania	80,000
Michigan	450,000	All other states	600,000
Tri-States	1,300,000		
Ohio	350,000	Total	13,731,000

^a Includes 3,920,000 cases Alaskas; 1,640,000 Sweets.

^b Includes 400,000 cases Alaskas; 221,000 Sweets.

According to the circular, the total estimated 1931 pack, added to the estimated total carry-over, will be about 2,000,000 cases less than the average annual consumption for the past five-year period.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION FORECAST OF SNAP BEANS FOR CANNING

Based upon the reported condition of the crop on July 15, the 1931 forecast of production of snap beans for canning is 15 per cent below the estimated production in 1930, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, on July 24. From this condition it appears that a crop of 72,210 tons is now in prospect, compared with a production of 85,300 tons in 1930 and 91,000 tons in 1929. The five-year average production for the period 1925-1929 is 63,380 tons.

Since the report of July 10, based upon condition of the crop on July 1, there has been a decline in crop prospects in Indiana, Wisconsin, Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Arkansas, Utah, Washington, and Oregon. The extremely hot weather has been responsible for a large part of the reduction. Lack of moisture has been the chief limiting factor in the Southern states.

From present indications, production in the Eastern and South Atlantic states will be about 12 per cent larger than that of 1930, while the South Central and Western states will be 45 and 56 per cent, respectively, below last year's production.

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1930 Acres	1931 Acres	1930 Tons	1931 Tons	1930 Tons	1931 Tons
Maine	1,300	1,000	2.7	2.5	3,500	2,500
New York	11,270	7,400	1.3	1.5	14,600	11,100
Pennsylvania	3,450	2,800	.8	1.8	2,800	5,040
Indiana	3,710	3,500	.6	1.0	2,200	3,500
Michigan	5,900	5,800	.9	1.1	5,400	6,380
Wisconsin	9,000	7,500	.8	1.2	7,200	9,000
Delaware	2,300	2,550	.7	1.2	1,600	3,060
Maryland	9,740	7,000	.8	1.4	7,800	10,640
South Carolina	1,400	700	1.0	1.1	1,400	770
Tennessee	2,450	2,130	1.0	.7	2,400	1,490
Mississippi	2,640	1,720	1.0	1.2	2,600	2,060
Arkansas	3,000	2,380	.5	.2	1,500	480
Louisiana	3,500	1,500	1.2	1.2	4,200	1,800
Colorado	2,100	940	4.0	3.0	8,400	2,820
Utah	1,280	200	3.1	2.7	4,000	540
Washington	940	750	3.3	2.7	3,100	2,030
Oregon	800	400	3.5	3.2	2,800	1,280
California	770	640	3.9	4.0	3,000	2,560
Other States*	8,750	6,450	.8	.8	6,800	5,180
U. S. Total	74,390	55,960	1.15	1.29	85,300	72,210

* "Other States" include Ala., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. J., Ohio, Okla., Tex., Vt., Va., W. Va.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SIMPLIFICATION OF SHIPPING CASES

In accordance with action taken at a general conference of representatives of manufacturers, distributors and users of paperboard shipping cases for canned fruits and vegetables, held in Washington, D. C., on May 29, 1931, the Bureau of Standards

of the U. S. Department of Commerce has submitted for the approval of the industry the following simplified list of sizes of paperboard shipping cases and unit of pack for the 27 sizes of cans for canned fruits and vegetables approved as standards by the National Canners Association, on January 20, 1931:

*Size of Can (Can Makers' Description)	Trade Name of Can	Can per Case	Arrangement of Cans in Case	Dimensions of Case (inches)
202x214.....	5 Z	48	6x4x2	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{4}$
202x308.....	6 Z	48	6x4x2	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7
208x211.....	Baby	48	6x4x2	15x10x5 $\frac{1}{4}$
		48	4x4x3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8-1/16
211x300.....	8 Z Short	48	6x4x2	16-3/16x10-13/16x6
211x304.....	8 Z Tall	36	4x3x3	10-13/16x8-1/16x9 $\frac{1}{4}$
		48	6x4x2	16-7/32x10-15/16x6 $\frac{1}{4}$
		48	4x4x3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9 $\frac{1}{4}$
211x400.....	Picnic (No. 1 Eastern)	48	6x4x2	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x10-13/16x8
211x408.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint	24	6x4x1	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$
		48	6x4x2	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9
211x600.....	Pint	24	6x4x1	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6
		48	6x4x2	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12
300x407.....	No. 300	36	4x3x3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x13 $\frac{1}{4}$
		48	6x4x2	18-1/16x12x8 $\frac{1}{4}$
300x409.....	No. 300 X	48	6x4x2	18x12x9 $\frac{1}{4}$
301x208.....	No. 1 Flat	48	6x4x2	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 $\frac{1}{4}$ x5
301x400.....	No. 1 Short	48	6x4x2	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 $\frac{1}{4}$ x8
301x411.....	No. 1 Tall	48	6x4x2	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 $\frac{1}{4}$ x9 $\frac{1}{2}$
303x406.....	No. 303	24	4x3x2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9-9/16x8 $\frac{3}{4}$
		30	4x3x3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9-9/16x13 $\frac{1}{4}$
		36	6x3x2	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9-9/16x8 $\frac{3}{4}$
307x204.....	No. 2 Flat	48	4x3x4	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10-5/16x9
307x302.....	No. 2 Squat	24	4x3x2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10-5/16x6 $\frac{1}{4}$
		48	4x4x3	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9 $\frac{1}{4}$
307x400.....	No. 2 Short	24	4x3x2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10-5/16x8
		36	4x3x3	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10-5/16x12
307x408.....	No. 2 Special	24	4x3x2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10-5/16x9
307x409.....	No. 2	24	4x3x2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10-5/16x9 $\frac{1}{4}$
401x205.....	No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Special	36	3x3x4	12-3/16x12-3/16x9 $\frac{1}{4}$
		48	4x3x4	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x12-3/16x9 $\frac{1}{4}$
401x206.....	No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	3x3x4	12-3/16x12-3/16x9 $\frac{1}{4}$
		48	4x3x4	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x12-3/16x9 $\frac{1}{4}$
401x411.....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	4x3x2	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x12-3/16x9 $\frac{1}{4}$
404x414.....	No. 3	24	4x3x2	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12-13/16x9 $\frac{1}{4}$
608x700.....	No. 10	6	3x2x1	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7
608x812.....	Full gallon	6	3x2x1	18-9/16x12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 $\frac{3}{4}$
		4	2x2x1	12-7/16x12-7/16x8 $\frac{3}{4}$
300x308x308....	No. 1 Square	24	4x3x2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7
		48	6x4x2	18x14x7
300x308x604....	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Square	24	6x4x1	18x14x6 $\frac{1}{4}$

* Under the heading "Size of Can" or "Can Makers' Description," the first three figures represent the outside diameter of the can and the second group of three figures represent the height of sealed can. The first digit of each group represents "sixteenths of an inch." (Example—211 x 400 means the outside diameter is 2-11/16" and the height of sealed can is 4".)

If accepted by the industry, the Bureau announces that this recommendation will be effective from January 1, 1932, subject to annual revision by a representative Standing Committee.

The Division of Simplified Practice of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., will be glad to have the benefit of any criticisms or suggestions from the canning industry.

1931 CHERRY PACK IN CALIFORNIA AND THE NORTHWEST

According to figures collected by the Cannery League of California, the total pack of cherries in California in 1931 was 208,585 cases of all sizes. The pack in the Northwest states amounted to 106,680 cases. Following are the packs for the five previous years for comparison:

California		Pacific Coast States *	
Year	Cases	Year	Cases
1926	526,520	1926	851,028
1927	170,909	1927	422,644
1928	280,126	1928	627,047
1929	398,750	1929	598,980
1930 (No. 2½'s)	369,370	1930	765,580
1931	208,585	1931	315,265

* Includes California, Oregon, Washington.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

According to the report of the Weather Bureau, rainfall during the week ended July 21 was decidedly spotty, but at the same time most places in the entire eastern half of the country received substantial to general amounts. The Great Plains states from Kansas northward were generally dry and hot, while only very local rains occurred in Rocky Mountain sections and westward.

While rainfall in the week came almost entirely in the form of local showers, characteristic of the present summer, they were decidedly more numerous, generous in amounts, and widespread than recently. Practically all states east of the Mississippi River, and in addition Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana, had timely and very beneficial showers in most places, though many localities were missed. The rains were especially helpful for cultivated crops, notably corn and cotton, but, because of previous dryness, pasture lands were relieved only temporarily and further moisture is needed. Many storms were rather severe, resulting in local damage by wind and hail, and in parts of the extreme South, by excessive rainfall, but these were far outweighed by the beneficial effects in other sections. Because of the dry condition of the subsoil, and the local character of the rains, there is a lack of the usual lasting effect and early additional showers are essential.

West of the Mississippi River the weather was less favorable over large areas. In the southern trans-Mississippi states as far north as Oklahoma and Missouri numerous showers, as in the East, were timely and helpful, but otherwise dry, hot weather was detrimental and crops in most places needed rain badly. This condition is rather general from central Iowa and Kansas

northward and northwestward and in the Rocky Mountain and Great Basin areas.

BUSINESS INDICATORS

(Weeks ended Saturday, weekly average 1923-1925=100)

	1931			1930		
	July 18	July 11	July 4	July 19	July 12	July 5
General business:*						
New York Times		73.5	874.7	86.0	89.3	90.2
Business Week		78.1	876.1	94.8	97.5	101.4
Freight car loadings			69.7	90.8	95.5	82.6
Wholesale prices (Fisher's):						
All commodities	69.8	70.4	70.6	83.4	84.5	85.6
Agricultural products	61.0	61.9	62.7	85.5	86.6	87.6
Nonagricultural products	72.5	73.2	72.9	82.1	83.0	84.2
Bond prices	106.9	107.1	106.6	106.7	106.5	106.2
Stock prices	134.7	139.5	144.2	207.4	190.6	197.3
Interest rates:						
Call money	36.4	36.4	36.4	54.5	62.5	57.6
Time money	34.3	38.2	38.9	79.1	70.4	68.6
Business failures	105.2	95.6	101.5	111.1	105.2	106.9

* Relative to a computed normal taken as 100.

6 Revised.

CAR LOADINGS

	Total	Miscellaneous	Merchandise L. C. L.	Other
Week ended July 11	763,581	291,790	215,853	255,938
Preceding week	667,879	256,312	188,486	223,081
Corresponding week, 1930	915,581	353,635	230,297	331,649
Corresponding week, 1929	1,066,414	421,721	255,806	388,887

TRUCK CROP MARKETS

Combined movement of 37 principal fruits and vegetables decreased only about 5 per cent to a total of 23,445 cars during the week ended July 18 and was somewhat greater than a year ago, according to the weekly report of the U. S. Market News Service.

Potatoes led with 5,260 cars, followed by watermelons with 4,150 and peaches with 2,915 cars. Total forwardings of peaches were almost three times those of the week before. Georgia was credited with 2,040, California with 710, North Carolina with 60, Alabama with 45 and South Carolina with 30 cars. Cantaloupes were down to 1,190 cars, and movement of similar melons also decreased. California shipped 775 cars of pears and 270 cars of grapes. Forwardings of California oranges increased to 1,620 cars, compared with 865 during the same period last season. Lemon movement decreased to about 550 cars. Only 40 cars of grapefruit came from California, and about 10 from Florida, while Porto Rican arrivals increased to 65. Washington began to ship fresh plums and prunes, while the California movement decreased to 185 cars. Shipments of cherries were very light, only one-third as heavy as a year ago. Michigan and Wisconsin were each credited with about 15 cars of cherries, and the total movement was only 45 cars. Apple shipments from the West

increased to 520 cars, while eastern states forwarded 510, making the total about the same as a year ago. California originated 500 cars, Illinois 185, Delaware 150 and the Virginias 80 cars. The apple season opened in Pennsylvania.

Tomato shipments continued rather heavy, with a total of 995 cars. Tennessee decreased to 500 cars, but Maryland increased to 140 and California to 70 cars. Virginia originated 60 cars and the season started in New Jersey. From 25 to 50 cars each came from North Carolina, Ohio, Arkansas, Texas and Oregon. Cucumber shipments amounted to 470 cars, of which Maryland started 260 to market, Delaware 100, and Virginia, New Jersey and Arkansas about 25 each.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS

Commodity	July 12-18 1931	July 5-11 1931	July 13-19 1930	Total this sea- son thru July 18	Total last sea- son thru July 19	Total last season
Apples, total	1,045	627	1,023	2,232	2,540	111,512
Eastern states	512	378	600	1,334	1,825	43,170
Western states	518	235	423	849	715	66,536
Beans, snap and lima	145	110	41	8,386	8,661	9,559
Cabbage	140	195	108	19,584	16,356	38,302
Carrots	33	72	27	8,725	9,418	12,435
Cauliflower	25	32	5	93	48	9,601
Cherries	44	56	137	1,788	2,415	2,581
Corn, green	85	185		2,162		
Cucumbers	469	406	266	5,148	5,998	7,643
Mixed deciduous fruit	260	200	202	1,270	1,300	5,921
Mixed vegetables	327	284	446	19,179	19,913	31,180
Peaches	2,914	1,005	1,501	6,084	5,742	38,499
Pears	777	723	1,041	2,678	1,889	28,827
Peas, green	124	213	434	5,432	5,057	6,800
Peppers	82	86	80	2,485	2,040	2,786
Plums and prunes	189	250	417	2,917	3,640	8,716
Spinach	5	8	4	9,332	9,390	9,636
Tomatoes	993	1,009	975	20,046	21,636	33,578

CANNERS URGED TO REPORT STOCKS

In accordance with the Association's agreement with the Department of Commerce to do any necessary follow-up work in connection with the collection of figures in the quarterly stock survey, a letter was mailed on July 18 to those canners who have not yet returned the schedules sent to them by Mr. R. S. Hollingshead of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on which to report stocks on hand as of July 1, 1931. Figures are requested on the following products: Corn, peas (separate figures on old and new pack), green and wax beans, tomatoes, peaches, pears, salmon and pineapple.

Canners who agreed to make these reports are earnestly urged to do so at an early date, as it is felt that the compilation of these figures will be of real value to the trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN JUNE

The index number of wholesale prices computed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics shows a decline from 71.3 in May to 70.0 in June, a decrease of slightly more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The purchasing power of the 1926 dollar in June was \$1.429. Farm products as a group averaged $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below May prices. Food price decreases were reported for butter, fresh and cured meats, canned salmon, bananas, oleomargarine, and edible tallow, resulting in a net decrease of about one-half of 1 per cent for the group.

Retail food prices in 51 cities of the United States, as reported to the Bureau, showed an average decrease of a little more than 2 per cent on June 15 when compared with May 15, and an average decrease of about 20 per cent since June 15, 1930. The prices of canned corn and canned peas decreased 2 per cent; canned red salmon, pork and beans, and canned tomatoes, 1 per cent. Evaporated milk showed no change in price.

CANNED MILK PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Back in February evaporated milk production was over 19 per cent heavier than during the same month in 1930. Since then, surplus production this year, in comparison with corresponding months last year, has decreased from month to month until during June the make was actually nearly 6 per cent lighter than during June, 1930, according to the Market News Service of the Department of Agriculture. This production trend largely reflects the continued efforts of manufacturers to curtail production, although more unfavorable pasture and climatic conditions during May and June also played an important part. During this period, January to June, 1931, production of evaporated milk exceeded that during the same period in 1930 by about 5 per cent. Stocks of evaporated milk on July 1 were 21 per cent heavier than on the same date a year ago, reflecting a rather unsatisfactory demand up to that date, and also showed a gain of over 18 per cent over June 1. During June, 1931, stock accumulations amounted to only 14 per cent, this despite the 6 per cent heavier production.

Condensed milk production during June was 28 per cent lighter than during the same month last year, and also showed a decrease of over 11 per cent from May, both percentages reflecting continued sentiment among manufacturers in favor of a curtailed make. Condensed milk production for the period January to June, 1931, was 23 per cent lighter than during the same period in 1930. Stocks on July 1 were 21 per cent lighter than a year ago, but 10 per cent heavier than June 1 supplies.

CANNING CROP CONDITIONS

The following tables, taken from a report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics on July 24, show the condition of tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, cucumbers for pickles, and cabbage for kraut as of July 15, with comparisons:

July 15, July 15, 4-Year 1931 1930 average 1926-1929				July 15, July 15, 4-year 1931 1930 average 1926-1929			
TOMATOES	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	SNAP BEANS	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
New York	92	90	81	Maine	86	95	80
New Jersey	90	89	88	New York	91	83	86
Pennsylvania	90	87	81	Pennsylvania	77	69	72
N. Atlantic	90.5	89.1	84.3	North Atlantic	87.0	83.3	83.2
Ohio	92	79	86	Indiana	52	56	68
Indiana	84	88	80	Michigan	81	88	78
Illinois	83	86	79	Wisconsin	71	80	85
Michigan	90	79	84	North Central	70.5	79.4	79.7
Iowa	86	92	82	Delaware	75	61	81
Missouri	51	80	76	Maryland	72	60	74
N. Central	78.7	85.4	79.7	South Carolina	40	60	..
Delaware	83	82	79	South Atlantic	70.7	60.2	75.2
Maryland	80	83	80	Tennessee	35	54	78
Virginia	81	69	74	Mississippi	55	60	..
S. Atlantic	80.8	80.1	78.7	Arkansas	12	59	76
Kentucky	85	80	71	Louisiana	58	50	..
Tennessee	60	74	76	South Central	36.7	55.1	76.8
Arkansas	50	86	76	Colorado	89	77	88
S. Central	59.4	81.7	75.0	Utah	90	88	85
Colorado	90	93	82	Washington	82	91	91
Utah	85	78	77	Oregon	90	90	83
California	86	83	88	California	92	85	87
Far Western	86.1	82.7	86.1	Far Western	87.9	84.1	86.6
Other states	75	87	72	Other states	50	64	73
U. S. average	79.0	84.1	80.4	U. S. Average	67.7	74.7	80.0
SWEET CORN				CUCUMBERS			
Maine	83	98	77	New York	80	85	78
N. Hampshire	a	..	75	N. Atlantic	80	85	78
Vermont	85	84	78	Ohio	78	86	78
New York	92	86	75	Indiana	85	86	82
Pennsylvania	86	79	74	Illinois	87	80	74
N. Atlantic	88.1	88.1	75.6	Michigan	85	86	80
Ohio	86	57	67	Wisconsin	86	87	78
Indiana	88	88	76	Minnesota	87	87	77
Illinois	93	87	82	Iowa	87	90	80
Michigan	85	85	77	Missouri	81	60	81
Wisconsin	81	88	70	N. Central	84.7	85.5	79.5
Minnesota	90	90	83	Maryland	85	..	..
Iowa	93	87	84	Virginia	75	..	..
Nebraska	94	87	88	S. Atlantic	82.3	..	..
N. Central	90.1	83.9	79.1	Mississippi	84	..	..
Delaware	90	82	79	Louisiana	75	60	..
Maryland	91	82	77	Texas	72	..	..
S. Atlantic	90.9	82.0	76.9	S. Atlantic	80.6	60	..
Tennessee	97	88	..	Colorado	87	87	83
S. Central	97.0	88.0	..	Washington	87	73	79
Other States	87	85	81	Oregon	85	..	..
U. S. average	90.1	84.2	78.3	California	81	86	88
a No report.				Far Western	84.1	85.1	84.0
b 1-year average.				Other States	85	71	74
				U. S. Average	84.1	84.3	79.2

	July 15, July 15, 4-year average			July 15, July 15, 4-Year average		
	1931	1930	1926- 1929	1931	1930	1926- 1929
CABBAGE	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	CABBAGE (Cont'd.)	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
New York.....	83	91	83	Minnesota.....	78	80
N. Atlantic....	83	91	83	N. Central.....	81.1	90.6
Ohio.....	83	88	84	Colorado.....	85	88
Indiana.....	90	93	88	Washington.....	78	85
Illinois.....	80	90	92	Far Western..	83.0	74.4
Michigan.....	93	98	90	Other States....	72	80
Wisconsin.....	75	90	86	U. S. average...	80.9	89.3
						85.1

CONDITIONS OF LIMA BEANS AND BEETS FOR CANNING

According to a report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics on July 24 the condition of lima beans on July 15 was 81.0 per cent compared with 79.0 per cent on July 15 a year ago. Beets also showed a condition of 81.0 per cent on July 15, compared with 84.0 per cent at the same time last year. The following table gives the condition report by states:

State	BEETS		GREEN LIMA BEANS	
	July 15, 1931 <i>P. ct.</i>	July 15, 1930 <i>P. ct.</i>	July 15, 1931 <i>P. ct.</i>	July 15, 1930 <i>P. ct.</i>
New York.....	87	90	..	..
New Jersey.....	90	78	95	85
Ohio.....	..	..	80	71
Indiana.....	95	80	..	..
Michigan.....	81	87	00	..
Wisconsin.....	78	79	..	..
Minnesota.....	..	..	90	96
Delaware.....	..	..	84	78
Maryland.....	..	..	83	75
Virginia.....	..	..	82	85
Colorado.....	90	90	..	..
Utah.....	82	90	..	..
Washington.....	85	90
Oregon.....	70	85
Other states.....	73	76	78	75
U. S. Average.....	81.0	84.0	81.0	79.0

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